

Folded Shell Projectors and Virtual Optimization



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**U.S. Navy Workshop on Acoustic Transduction Materials and Devices
Renaissance Harborplace Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland
13th-16th May 2001**



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ONR2001-1

Report Documentation Page			<i>Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188</i>	
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1. REPORT DATE MAY 2001	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2001 to 00-00-2001		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Folded Shell Projectors and Virtual Optimization		5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
		5b. GRANT NUMBER		
		5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)		5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
		5e. TASK NUMBER		
		5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Weidlinger Associates Inc,4410 El Camino Real Suite 110,Los Altos,CA,94022		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
		11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited				
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES U.S. Navy Workshop on Acoustic Transduction Materials and Devices, 13-16 May 2001, Baltimore, MD				
14. ABSTRACT				
15. SUBJECT TERMS				
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 17
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified		

Introduction



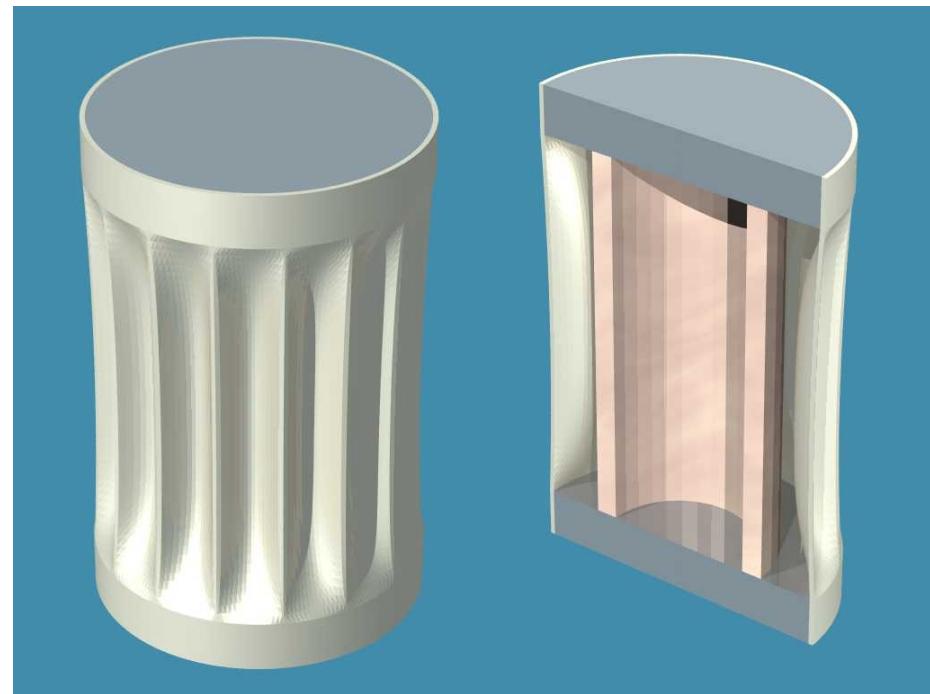
- Present a study of the folded shell projector (FSP) described by Drozdowski and Purcell (DREA, Canada) at last year's ONR Transducer Workshop (April 2000)
- Describe a virtual optimization procedure for the FSP and other Naval transducers that combines the computational efficiency of PZFlex with a nonlinear least-squares inversion algorithm in a closed design loop



Folded Shell Projector (FSP)

- Introduction -

- Capped 'can' with longitudinal crimps to decouple circumferential stiffening from longitudinal bending
- Driven by a PZT stack or a Terfenol cylinder between stiff end caps
- Low frequency flexextensional projector offers excellent pressure stability and avoids the fabrication and boot complexities of more traditional barrel-stave designs



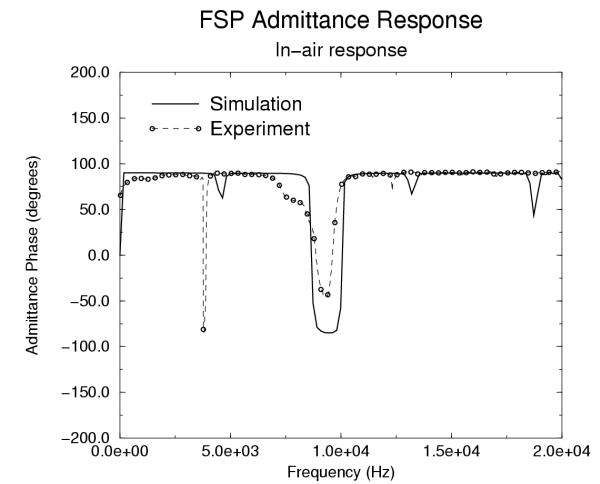
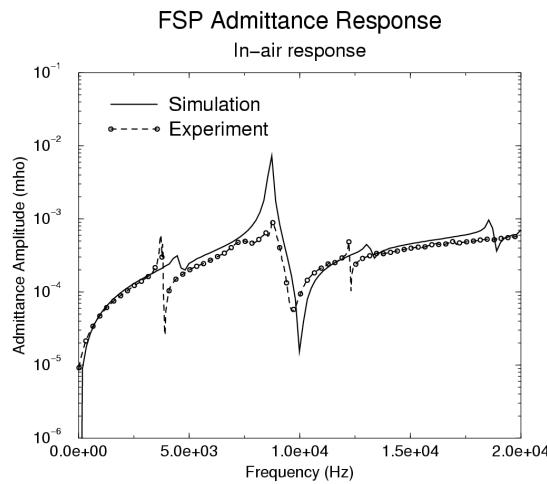
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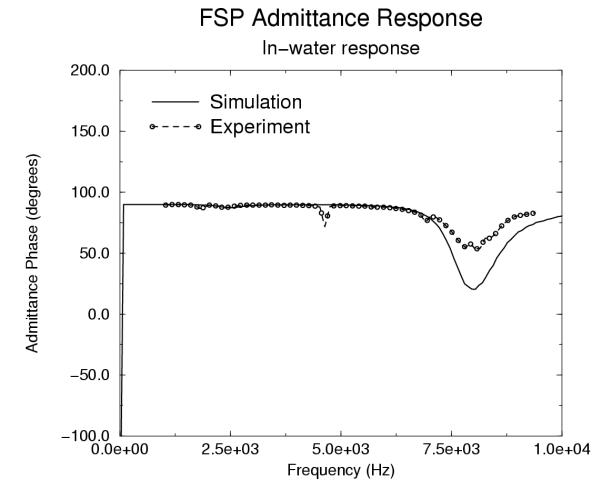
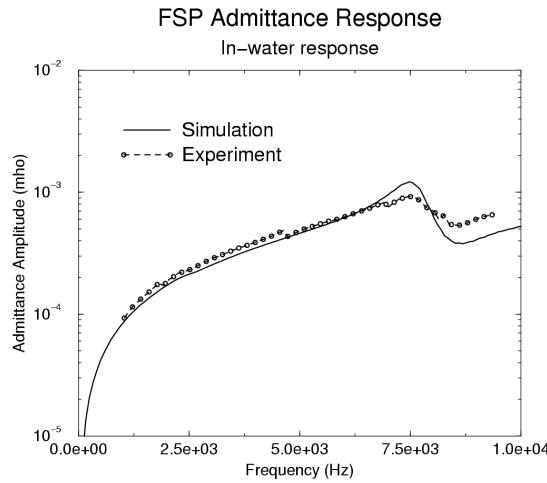
Folded Shell Projector (FSP)

- Finite element analysis & experimental results-

■ In-air admittance



■ In-water admittance



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Folded Shell Projector (FSP)

- Finite element analysis & experimental results -

Mode shape at 1st resonance



0°



180°



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Folded Shell Projector (FSP)

- Finite element analysis & experimental results (cont.) -

Mode shape at 2nd resonance



0°



180°



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Virtual Prototyping and Optimization



- **Naval transducer designs are becoming more complex and are often non-linear in nature**
 - Expensive to prototype using conventional tooling for one-of-kind studies
 - DREA in Canada have developed laser consolidation fabrication processes for *functional* rapid prototyping of the FSP shell

- **Virtual prototyping and optimization is a complementary approach that can help minimize prototyping costs**
 - Replaces many experiments - will never replace all experiments
 - Appropriate when experiments are costly or when time-to-market is critical



Optimization

- Application areas -



- Characterization of piezoelectric materials
- Tonpilz transducers for high-power ultrasonic cleaning applications
- Broadband biomedical transducer arrays with multiple-matching layers



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Optimization

- Overview -

- **Ultimate goal is systematic device optimization using a forward computer model coupled to an inversion algorithm in a closed loop**
 - Use PZFlex as the function evaluator
 - Use PRAXIS as the optimization tool
- **Search algorithms can identify optimal solutions in significantly less than time than it would take using an OFAT (one factor at a time) type approach**
- **Need to identify appropriate figures of merit**
 - Transducer designer is still in complete control of design direction
 - Choice of the appropriate target functions requires careful consideration



Optimization

- Function evaluator -



■ PZFLEX

- Explicit time-domain finite elements
- Transient (broadband) capability
- Permits large-scale, 3D models (including device & environment)
- Nonlinearity readily included in analysis

■ Approach is shown to be feasible on desktop PCs

- In the hands of a new generation of transducer designers, approach can yield better device performance at reduced cost in less time



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Optimization

- Inversion algorithm -

■ Nonlinear least squares inversion algorithm

- Based on Brent's minimization code, PRAXIS
- Does not require analytic derivatives nor approximate them via finite differences
- Particularly useful when evaluation of object function is time consuming



Optimization

- Implementation of bound constraints -

■ PRAxis is an unconstrained optimization code

- But, the problems considered here are constrained
- Each parameter, α_i , is subject to simple bound-constraints
- Change of variable to χ_i transforms the problem to an unconstrained one

$$\chi_i = -\ln\left(\frac{\bar{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i}{\alpha_i - \underline{\alpha}_i}\right)$$

- Corresponding inverse transformation

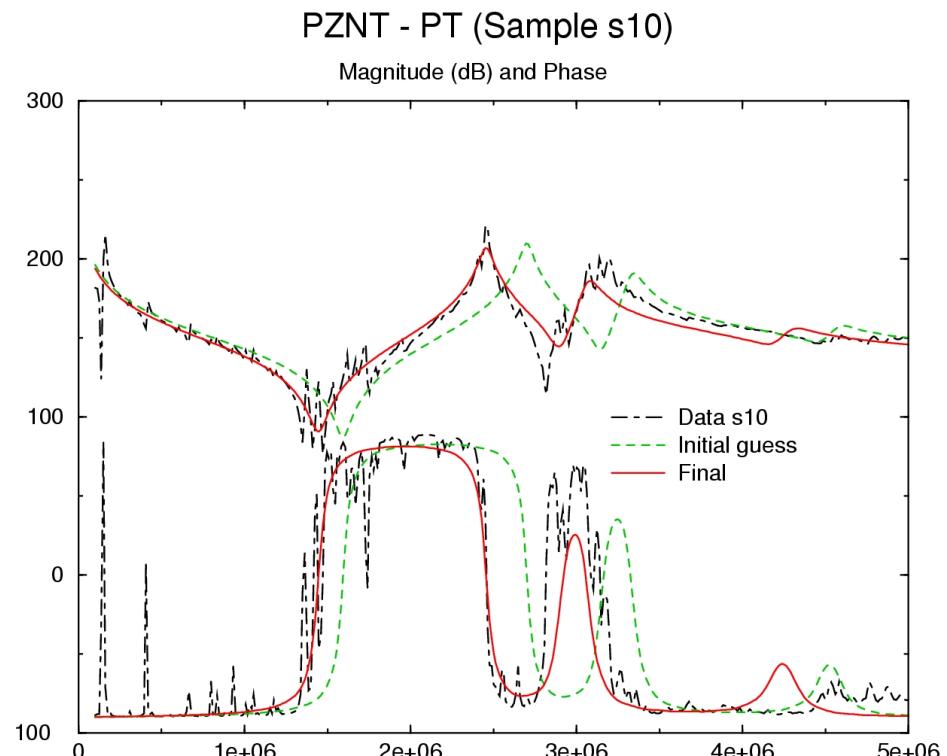
$$\alpha_i = \frac{\underline{\alpha}_i}{(1 + \exp(\chi_i))} + \frac{\bar{\alpha}_i}{(1 + \exp(-\chi_i))}$$



Optimization

Example #1 - Piezoelectric material characterization (PZNT-PT)

- The 12 unknown material constants are typically determined using different experimental samples that operate in different frequency regimes
- Using the nominal set of material properties, the values were refined using an iterative virtual optimization procedure



Note: The spurious resonant behavior can be attributed to localized changes in material composition and domain structure - these resonances would NOT exist if the material was homogenous.



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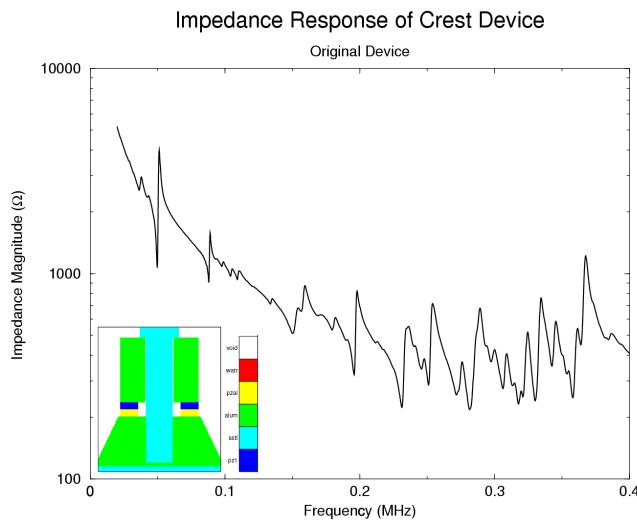
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Optimization

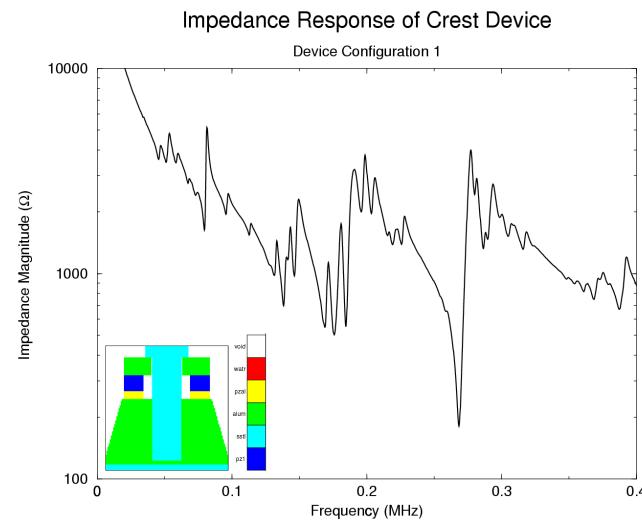
Example #2 - Tonpilz transducer for ultrasonic cleaning

- **Objective:** Maximize power output from Tonpilz transducer used in ultrasonic cleaning applications
- **Parameters varied:** ceramic thickness, head-mass & tail-mass

Before



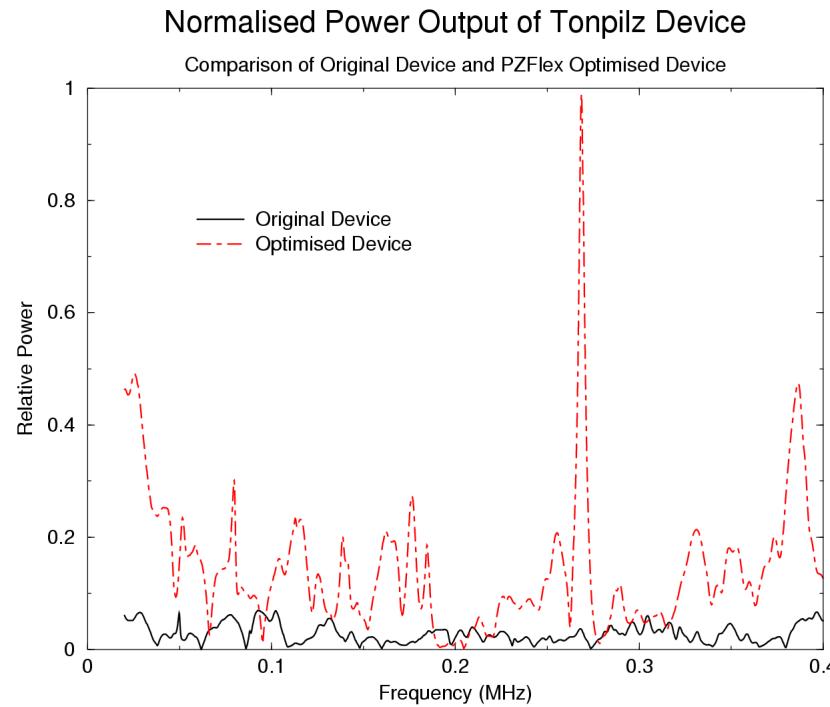
After



Optimization

Example #2 - Tonpilz transducer for ultrasonic cleaning (cont.)

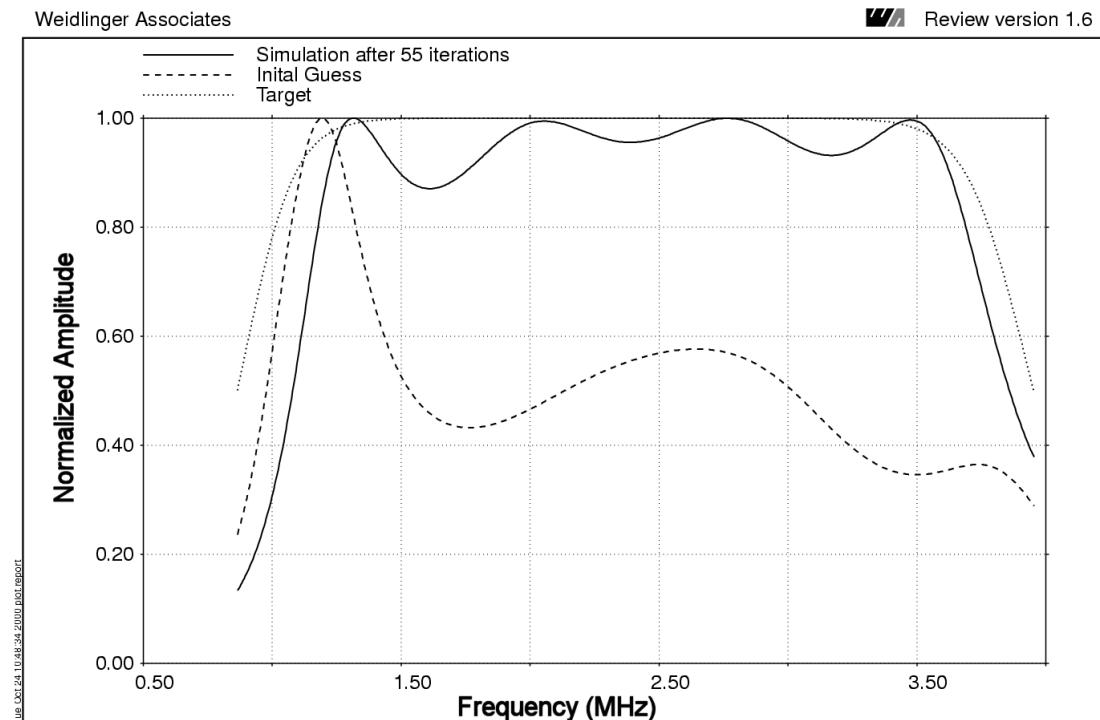
- After the iterative optimization process, power output has improved significantly
- A very strong resonance has been identified at 270kHz, which falls within the frequency range of interest (200-300kHz)



Optimization

Example #3 - Structural optimization for broadband imaging array

- Material properties and device dimensions initially selected based on “rules of thumb”
- A broadband target functional is specified
- After 55 iterations, system performance has improved dramatically



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Conclusions

- Virtual optimization allows more rapid convergence towards optimal solution than possible via a simple sweep of multi-dimensional parameter space
- Choice of target function (figure-of-merit) can prove problematic and requires skill on the part of the designer
- PRAXIS proves effective for applications where evaluation of object function is time consuming e.g. large 3D nonlinear transducer structures
- Virtual prototyping and optimization leverage R&D dollars, allowing novel designs to be explored more readily, and transforming innovative ideas into optimal designs more quickly and cheaply

